

fine, disk with a well-marked circular impression occupying more than half the length of the thorax, posterior angles very acute, with a triangular impression above. Scutellum small, transverse, rounded behind. Elytra at the extreme base exactly the same width as the base of the thorax, but immediately widened at the shoulders, then gradually narrowed to the apex; very faintly and finely striate-punctate, appearing almost smooth; with a broad sinuous yellow fascia, which leaves only a small amount of the apex purple. The apex of each with the two usual acute strong teeth, which are not far apart, and between the outer one and the yellow fascia there are six acute teeth. Each elytron has, rather behind the middle and near the side, an elongate, shallow impression. Prosternum convex, very slightly swollen in front, scarcely sloping. Abdomen with the apical three segments reddish yellow.

Long. 18, lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Brazil, Novo Friburgo.

This species may be placed near *C. rogeri*, Saunders, but it is not like any species known to me.

[To be continued.]

IV.—*Some new Mammals from British East Africa.*

By Dr. EINAR LÖNNBERG, F.M.Z.S. &c.

THE following new mammals collected in British East Africa will be more fully described in a paper, which will shortly be published, on the collections obtained in that country by the Swedish Zoological Expedition (1911). In the meantime the following preliminary diagnoses are given.

Colobus abyssinicus kikuyuensis, subsp. n.

Closely allied to *Colobus caudatus*, Thomas, but smaller, with the white tuft of the tail shorter and less developed, measuring only 44 cm. to the tips of the hair in a rather old male. The black of the basal part of the tail extending over 24–27 cm., thus longer than in *C. caudatus*. The young not white, as in *C. caudatus*, but nearly of the same colour as in the adult.

Condyllo-basal length of skull in a rather old male 101 mm. (111 mm. in *C. caudatus*); occipito-nasal length 91 mm. (101 mm. in *C. caudatus*).

Six specimens examined.

Type locality. E-carpment Station.

Galago (Otolemur) kikuyuensis, sp. n.

General colour pale greyish brown, somewhat darker on head and upper neck, outside of limbs more chamois; throat and lower side of neck with an ochre-yellow tinge; underside of body dirty white; hands and feet dark brown, inclining to blackish; tail dark brown, gradually darkening to blackish towards the distal third, paler below. Ears naked.

Total length about 62 cm.; tail about equal to head and body.

	mm.
Greatest length of skull	61
Basiscranial length of skull.....	49
Zygomatic breadth	41
Palatal length	23
Length of upper molar series.....	19.5

Type locality. Escarpment Station.

Helogale hirtula ahlSELLI, subsp. n.

Body and tail all over coarsely grizzled with ochre-yellow and black, producing an olive-brown general coloration. Yellowish subterminal rings about 3 mm. Head very dark grey, produced by a fine white sprinkling on black. Lower parts grizzled like upper, but duller. Fingers and toes more or less black. Hair of back 12-14 mm.

Length of head and body 25-26 cm., of tail 18-20 cm., of hind foot with claws 54-56 mm.

	mm.
Condyllo-basal length of skull (♂) ..	52.5
Basiscranial " " ..	49
Zygomatic breadth	32-33.3
Interorbital breadth.....	12.1-12.9
Greatest diameter of p^4	6.1-6.4
" " m^2	4.5
Front of canine to back of m^2	18.8

Type locality. Thorn-bush country on the northern side of Guaso Nyiri.

Hyæna schillingsi rendilis, subsp. n.

Nearly related to *H. schillingsi* of the Kilimanjaro district, but much paler in its ground-colour. Black longitudinal stripe on either side of the mane of the upper neck little conspicuous, more or less broken up in short streaks. Mane of the back whitish-looking, with the thin maroon tips not producing much effect. Tail very pale. Black stripes on

shoulders and flanks much narrower than in *H. schillingsi*. Three narrow stripes running from dorsal crest over hind-quarters (two broad ones in *H. schillingsi*). Stripes on flanks often broken up. Legs paler than in *H. schillingsi*.

Skull-measurements rather similar to those of *H. schillingsi*.

Two specimens examined, a young adult female and a male, both alike.

Type locality. Thorn-bush country north of Guaso Nyiri.

Cephalophus harveyi kenia, subsp. n.

Similar to *C. harveyi*, but coronal tuft not black, but mahogany-coloured in the middle, rufous on the sides. Fore legs and hind legs from above the hocks glossy brownish black. A brown mesial streak over the chest.

	mm.
Basiscranial length of skull (♀ ad.)	151
Zygomatic width	77
Distance from orbit to tip of premaxillary . .	88
Length of nasals	58
" upper molar series	49

Type locality. Forests near Nairobi.

Rhynchotragus cavendishi minor, subsp. n.

A *Rhynchotragus* of the *Rh. kirki* group, with the premaxillaries forming a broad suture with the nasals as in *Rh. cavendishi*, Thomas, but much smaller than that species.

General colour above grizzled yellowish grey, which colour is produced by buffish-yellow subterminal rings and dark brown tips to the hair. Neck paler greyish (less yellowish), with whitish subterminal rings. Flanks less grizzled and paler than the back, about sand-coloured. Surroundings of tail and posterior parts of hams pure ashy grey. Lower parts suffused with buff only, the middle of the belly and inner side of hind legs being pure white. Legs and middle of face fulvous buff. Sides of face paler, almost sandy. White eye-mark well developed. Anterior shorter portion of crest ringed with buffish white and dark brown, but greater posterior portion dull fulvous buff, with hardly conspicuous dark tips to some of the hairs in the males (the females have a smaller crest very broadly tipped with black). Ears sand-coloured, with a black line along the margin on the upper half.

	mm.
Basiscranial length of skull (♂)	92-94
Zygomatic width	50-54
Length of nasals	21-23
Posterior brim of orbit to gnathion	76-77
Length of upper molar series	34-35

Type locality. Thorn-bush north of Guaso Nyiri, below Chanler Falls.

Potamochoerus chæropotamus keniaë, subsp. n.

Head white, with black ears; a black patch round each eye and a black streak above the white whiskers. Dorsal crest from behind the ears to the middle of the back of black bristles with long white tips. In the sacral region in front of the tail similar bristles form a slight crest. Sides of back rich rufous much mixed with black; sides of body and neck, lower parts, legs, and feet black. Width of parietal flat area about 8.3 per cent. of upper mesial length of skull.

	mm.
Upper mesial length of skull (♂)	349
Width of parietal flat area	29
Greatest zygomatic width	177

Canine apophyses strongly developed and ankylosed with lateral exostoses of snout. Nasal surface flat and very broad.

Type locality. Forests near Nairobi.

Procavia brucei borana, subsp. n.

A member of the *Heterohyrax* group, which is closely related to *Procavia brucei hindei*, Wroughton, but much smaller.

General colour of back burnt umber-brown, grizzled with whitish, and dark brown tips to the hair. Face darker than back, almost pure blackish brown. Superciliary mark dull whitish, dorsal spot cinnamon (no. 4, Rép. de Coul.); flanks brownish grey. Underparts from chin to vent dull creamy white, a little buffish between fore legs and round vent.

Length of hind foot (skin-measurement) about 53 mm.

Skull of type specimen (♀, stage VIII.): greatest length 74 mm.; basilar length 66; zygomatic breadth 39.5; length of nasals 16; length of upper molar series 28.3.

Protuberances on the posterior margin of the palate just as described by Wroughton for *P. b. hindei*. As the type of the latter was also a female stage VIII., the measurements of the skulls are directly comparable.

Type locality. North of Guaso Nyiri, not far east of the Marsabit road.

Sylvisorex sorelloides, sp. n.

A long-tailed shrew, with four unicuspid, allied to *S. sorella*, Thomas, but differing from it by different proportions of the unicuspid and shape of last molar &c., as well as by colour, presence of lateral glands, &c.

Dark brown above, the colour being produced by the long brown tips of the hair, something between "raw umber" (Rép. de Coul. no. 301) and "brownish drab" (*l. c.* no. 302). Fur basally dark plumbeous. Lower side whitish, fur basally plumbeous grey. Hands and feet slender, hairy. Fingers and hands whitish, except the fifth and the lateral parts of the fourth, with the corresponding parts of the hands, which are brown. The two inner toes light. Tail long, slender, annulated, but covered with short hairs which do not conceal the annulation. No long bristles on the tail. Lateral muskglands strongly developed.

	mm.
Length of head and body	67
" tail	84
" hind foot, s. u.	15
Condylar-incisive length of skull	18.4
Greatest breadth of skull	about 8
Interorbital width	4.3
Maxillary series of teeth	8

First unicuspid large and sharply pointed. Second unicuspid not reaching half the height of the first and also a little smaller than the third, but much larger than the fourth. Last upper molar not "squarish."

Type locality. Acacia steppe, south of Guaso Nyiri.

V.—*Description of a new Species of the Genus Perionyx.*

By Dr. LUIGI COGNETTI DE MARTINI, R. Museo Zoologico, Torino.

THE earthworm described in the present paper was collected in Shoe Island, a small island near Auckland Island, by one of the officers of the steamship 'Discovery,' on her return from the Antarctic Expedition (1902). I have to express my sincere thanks to Prof. F. J. Bell, who sent me the worm for examination.

Perionyx shoeanus, sp. n.

A single specimen only.

External characters.—The body measures 165 mm. in length and 5–6 mm. in thickness; the number of segments is 205.

The colour is brownish.

The prostomium is pro-epilobus ($\frac{1}{3}$).

The setæ are arranged in continuous rings as follows:—35/ii., 43/iii., 57/vi., 46/x.; dorsal and ventral gaps in the rings of setæ are not constant. The setæ are provided with some small semilunar excavations on the distal tract.

The clitellum is not yet developed.

The male pores are on xviii. segment, close to the ventral middle line.

A similar position is taken by the three pairs of spermathecal pores in the intersegmental furrows vi./vii., vii./viii., and viii./ix.

Female pores as nephridial and dorsal pores are not visible.

Internal anatomy.—The septa vi.–vii. to xv.–xvi. are moderately thickened.

An imperfectly developed gizzard lies in vi. segment. The portion of the œsophagus which occupies segments viii. to xv. is wider than elsewhere and is provided with many deep folds of epithelium. These folds are longitudinal and are provided with a blood-vessel. The intestine begins at the xvii. segment; a typhlosole is not recognizable.

Three pairs of moniliform hearts are found in segments x., xi., and xii.

The nephridia are meganephridia regularly disposed in two longitudinal series, close to the ventral nerve-chain.

A single pair of sparsely lobulated sperm-sacs lies in xii. segment.

A single pair of prostates is present. Each prostate is a tongue-shaped body, not divided into lobes, which projects from the side of the nerve-cord laterally into the xviii. segment. Penial setæ are wanting (perhaps in relation with the immature condition).

The three pairs of spermathecae lie in segments vii., viii., and ix. Each spermatheca consists of an oval main pouch with a very short duct; two small globular diverticula are placed on each side of the distal extremity of the duct.

Loc. Shoe Island, near Auckland Island.

The occurrence of a species of the genus *Perionyx* in a subantarctic island is a surprise. This genus was only

known from the Philippine and Sunda Islands, from the Indian Empire, Himalaya (11,900'), Ceylon, and Madagascar.

P. shoeunus differs from its nearest ally, *P. saltans*, Bourne, particularly in the dimensions.

VI.—*Additions to the Land-Molluscan Fauna of Rhodesia.*
By H. B. PRESTON.

Streptaxis gwanduensis, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Shell perforate, roundly ovate, moderately solid, cream-coloured; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, the earlier whorls regularly increasing, flattish, the last two rapidly increasing and rounded, the last ascending in front, sculptured with indistinct, rather closely set, transverse, arcuate riblets which are more apparent in the subsutural region; suture impressed, regularly crenellate below by the terminations of the transverse riblets; base of shell rounded, almost smooth; umbilicus moderately narrow,



Fig. 1.—*Streptaxis gwanduensis*.



Fig. 2.—*Kaliella victorie*.

deep, partly overhung by the outward expansion of the columella; columella outwardly broadened, descending obliquely in a gentle curve, diffused above into a rather thin well-defined callus, which reaches the upper margin of the labrum; labrum somewhat reflexed, receding above to form a shallow sinus; aperture edentulate, irregularly subquadrate.

Alt. 16; diam. maj. 12, diam. min. 11 mm.

Aperture: alt. 8, diam. 6 mm.

Hab. Near the Geelong Mine, Gwanda District, Rhodesia.